The Greatest Political Exposure of the Age.

HOW POMEROY WAS DEFEATED.

A Narrative of Official Infamy All Around.

Briber and Bribed Both Unmasked.

A DANGEROUS SORT OF JUDAS.

York and Pomeroy's Midnight Barter for Bribery.

COQUETTING WITH THE ENEMY.

The "Private Business Interview."

"Ten Thousand Dollars Was the Lowest Sum I Ought to Think of Taking."

A NECESSITY FOR VICTORY.

"Thank God! Thank God! Thank God! We Can Now Redeem Our State."

Pomeroy's Opinion of How to "Make a Right Start."

POLITICAL GRAVE-DIGGING.

How Kansas Suffers from Her Prominent Men.

A New Social Scandal-Pomeroy and the Lady Clerk.

HOW YORK LIFTED A LAND OFFICE.

TOPEKA, Feb. 7, 1873. The political bombshell which was exploded in the Kansas Senate on Wednesday of last week, and emolished the temple of Samuel C. Pomeroy's virtue as a Senator of the United States and as a "Christian gentleman," appears from present indications here to have been charged with Greek fre, and has kindled a grand conflagration among the reputations of the whole constellation of legis-lators in the "Jayhawker" State. Of course I do not mean to imply that Pomeroy's plutocratic induence was so potent that he succeeded in even con-cluding terms of bargain with each and every member of the joint legislative convention through om he expected to be returned to the Senate for a fresh term of six years. But the scope of the resolution by which the joint committee of investigation of the Senate and House of Representatives was created is so vast that every member of the

In order to make this letter historically succinct it may be as well to recapitulate briefly a few of the prominent facts of the grand expose by stating that on Wednesday, January 20, both honses of the Kansas Legislature assembled in joint convention. tion to elect a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Pomeroy for a "long term," commencing on the 4th of March next. At an informal separate ballot on the preceding day Pomeroy had de-veloped a strength which to all appearances INSURED HIS TRIUMPH
on the first ballot on the succeeding day. Among

other candidates brought forward were ex-Governer Harvey, who received 24 votes; Congressman D. P. Low, 19; Dr. C. A. Logan, 13; Governor Osborn and J. J. Ingalis, the last named gentleman receiving 1 vote. At the anti-Pomeroy caucus on that evening, which embraced the adherents of all other candidates, there was a crystallization of united sentiment in favor of lngalls, as being a man who presented nothing in his reputation which ier him in any degree assailable. An additional reason why he was selected as a standard bearer was that he was from Atchison, and his local popularity there enabled him to divide the Atchison delegation, which was looked upon as

When on the following day the joint convention proceeded to nominations Senator A. M. York, of Montgomery county, who, up to a few days previously, was looked upon as one of the strongest anti-Pomeroy members, obtained the floor, as was supposed, with the probable view of nominating The house was crowded to excess by spectators, including many ladies, the gallery be.

York is a man of some uncultured ability as an orator and has a clear, ringing voice when in warm or earnest debate. With slowly emphasized and clear-cutting words he then proceeded to make that extraordinary speech, which has been already published throughout the press and in which he detailed several interviews had by himself with Pomeroy in the rooms of the latter gentleman at a hotel in this city. He stated that he had agreed at those interviews to vote for Pomeroy in considcration of the sum of \$7,000 cash paid and \$1,000 yet due. He then put his hand in his breast

Pocket, while yet speaking
WORDS THAT WERE BLANCHING THE CHEEKS of lobbymen and legislators all around him, and produced two packages containing the bribe money, which he handed into the custody of Lieu-tenant Governor Stover, President of the Senate, stating that that was the consideration paid him by Pomeroy for his vote, and asking that it be

A similar spectacle has probably never been witnessed in the world, and may never again be witnessed. There were men about the Speaker just then, whose social and material existence depended upon the election of Senator Pomeroy, embracing probably not less than five hundred men, who had been brought on here expressly to lobby in his interest. Some idea of their numerical strength may be gleaned from the fact that the aggregate of Pomeroy's bills, presented to him for the maintenance of his friends by the various hotels is nearly \$15,000. Even the audience reeled under the moral concussion which had thus swept away in an instant, as it were, the character and strength of the most powerful man in the State. Men turned to each other and asked, "What does this mean?" and the questioned individuals stood in dumb astonishment. The reporters, who are not unused as a rule to "sensations" and rather revel in them forgot their occupation, and no lite-ral transcript of York's speech was ever taken, that which has been printed being merely a full

jottings and recollection. received the packages of bribe money he took a volume of statutes, and, standing the book on end view of the house and auditory. As York took his

A DEAD HUSH rested on the whole assemblage for perhaps a minute, which was painful in its oppressiveness. Vagabonds of lobbymen, who, by years of bartering for men's souls and consciences, were supposed to have got beyond any possible susceptibility of nervous shock, covered their faces with
their hands or gazed vacantly about the hall with
pale cheeks and suspended pulse. They were all
in Pomeroy's interest, had worked industriously
for their master, and bad confidently antiquated. for their master, and had confidently anticipated victory through the far-reaching range and vigilance of their labors. For days before they had covertly exulted even in their conquest of York, front of the opposition column, had been noticed as coquetting with the enemy's vedettes, and on two or three occasions apparently fraternizing at their camp fires. But that coquetry and fraternization were only the outward see ming of the man, who, though paie-faced and blue-eyed, had the stern nerve of a lion and the dead'y vision

of a Medusa in
THE DRAMA IN WHICH HE PIGURED so prominently and so recklessly—some think traitorously. Senator Nathan Price, of Doniphan, was the first to BREAK THE STILLNESS.

He is a six-footer, square-shouldered, blunt, a ploneer Kansan, and as he rose from his seat he advanced toward York, speaking, as he approached, with great emphasis. With strong gesture he stretched his hand out close to York's face and said, "While I regret deeply the disgrace that has failen upon Mr. Pomeroy, and would not attempt to palliate his conduct, I can never respect the man-

fallen upon Mr. Pomeroy, and would not attempt to palliate his conduct, I can never respect the manner in which his overthrow has been accomplished, and can never entertain feelings other than contempt for this man York—this wretch who has prostituted himself to such an occupation!"

The excitement then burst forth, and Price was hissed, not, perhaps, so much that he had denounced York as that he had constructively mourned Pomeroy's fate. The revolution against Pomeroy was as instantaneous as it was irresistible and complete. It was the DRAMATIC PLAY AND STACE EPPEOT of the production of the bribe money that had achieved it all. If York had merely gone into a rehearsal of some bootless attempt to buy his vote, thereby proclaiming his own virtue, it would have produced a laugh, probably; but it looked like a reat, live Judas throwing back the thirty pieces of silver, with the treason hurled back on the buyer instead of consummated against the friend. Blood money is not often exhibited publicly, but here it was tangible and visible, and so loathsome as to be uncoveted, and is yet unclaimed.

An hour was spent in excited motions and counter motions, and the Convention about three o'clock concluded its labors by polling the votes of 115 out of 130 members in favor of Ingalls. No defence of Pomeroy was made, and no man in the House dared, in the face of the public sentiment that bristled around him, to vote for the betrayed Christian statesman.

Shortly after the adjournment Samuel C. Pomeroy was arrested on a warrant issued upon an amidavit out of the State Courts charging him

Shortly after the adjournment Samuel C. Pomeroy was arrested on a warrant issued upon an affidavit out of the State Courts charging him with bribery. The defeated and cangrined Pomeroy men also obtained a warrant, as a counter-stroke, charging York with accepting a bribe while holding a public official position. On the preliminary examination Pomeroy appeared by counsel and waived an examination. He was then placed under bonds in \$20,000 to appear for trial at the June term of the District Court. York was discharged from arrest, as it was found that the law making it a crime to accept a bribe had been repealed two it a crime to accept a bribe had been repealed two years ago, in order to bring out witnesses in the Caldwel bribery case who would otherwise have remained quiescent on the subject of their testimony for fear of being themselves incriminated and prosecuted.

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the Legislature has done little or nothing in the way of regular business, but the members have devoted themselves to the debate, amendment and adoption or rejection of various resolutions on the subject. The result of the legislation so far reached has been the organization of a joint committee of investigation, composed of Senators Guerin, Morrell and Martindale, and Representatives Hutchings, McDermott, Scofield, Nugent and Cross. At times the debate became very excited, as, by the time the resolutions empowering the committee were completed, the committee was authorized to investigate both the charge of bribery against Pomeroy and the conduct of certain members who were alleged by Mr. York, in his denunciatory and bribe exposing address before the joint convention, to have also recolved money from Pomeroy for their votes. In his address York did not use their names, and it was deemed necessary to give the committee great latitude in reference to the summoning of witnesses. This very naturally excited the opposition of many members who were conscientiously innocent, as they did not desire that their reputations should be contaminated even by the suspicion or rumors which might originate by their being summoned to appear at ail before the committee. There were some who advocated the widest possible range for the committee, and there were others who much more vigorously protested against it. A two hours' debate took place in the House yesterday on the question of concurrence in the action of the Senate in reference to striking out of the resolution the words "and that the accusers shall currence in the action of the Senate in reference to striking out of the resolution the words "and that the accusers shall make their charges direct and specific." Now Senator York is the chief accuser, and outside of the facts in his knowledge of Pomeroy's attempt to bribe him he knows nothing against any member. He claims, however, that Pomeroy gave him the names of certain members whom he (Pomeroy) asserted had been weaned from their feality to the opposition; but, as he said in the Senate on Wednesday, he declines to make direct charges against any man when he has nothing to preve them beyond Pomeroy's assertions. But he expressed anxiety to testify, and said he would testify as to

against any man when he has nothing to preve them beyond Fomeroy's assertions. But he expressed anxiety to testify, and said he would testify as to

ALL THAT POMEROY HAD TOLD HIM.

The resolution originated in the House, and when it came back from the Senate with the above words climinated there was a very warm discussion on the question of concurring with the Senate amendment of elimination.

Among the most vigorous opponents of concurrence was Representative Kalloch, who, it will be remembered, was a ciergymen, and figured conspicuously in a lady sensation a few years ago at the Trement Temple in Boston. He is a man of fine personal appearance, and is, undoubtedly, the ablest speaker in the House. Most of the members are somewhat rural in their manners, and quite scant in their knowledge of parliamentary usage or of the arts and culture of oratory. Nevertheless, they are vigorous, as might very naturally be expected of men who formed

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of Western civilization, and made cities grow all over the domain of the red man and the buffailo. Some of their Highstrations, too, are as peculiar as they are foreible. For example, yesterday a member of the House, who, in consequence of peculiarities of manner, is called "The Cayote," wanted the House to get through with these interminable Senatorial excitements and get down to the real legislative business of the session. He said—"Mr. Speaker, it is purty well known that the rat with the shortest tall gets into the hole first. I would suggest to the gentlemen of the House that they dispose of this Senatorial fight at once, git through with the proper business of the Bession, and let us all hunt our holes."

Strange to say not a solitary laugh greeted this rather vigorous and characteristic address to a branch of the Parliament of a vast Commonwealth, Everybody understood the application thoroughly, and look it as sedately as though it had been a gem from the classics. Most of the members are young men, and a large majority of them wear clothes of a plain c

struencies, and in the present taken any notice of the investigation by the Legislature, though Mr. Ennis presented himself and stated that he desired to appear as counsel for Pomeroy. Permission so to appear was accorded him, but he did not present himself. It is said that he made the application hoping that it might be denied, and that Pomeroy's friends might use the fact as a "cry out" against the honesty and fairness of the investigation.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT

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PURLIC SENTIMENT
is unanimous, here and throughout the State, against Pomeroy; in fact it reaches the degree of detestation. It is the growth of years, however, and became crystalized and prominent only at the recent sensational climax. People had begun to look upon him as a man who held the State by the throat through the potent clutch of gold-tipped fingers. They felt that they were being used by Mr. Pomeroy instead of being represented by him. It is the general belief that he held and desired again to hold his position as United States Senator solely for the advancement of his own financial schemes in the East. And in other respects he was certainly devoid of beth good taste and shrewdness. The people say that he was a myth to them, for, while he has a nominal residence at Atchison, he seldom—perhaps once a year—visited it, and then apparently only for a few days and on his own private business. He called the people his "constituents," but they never saw him.

As a resident said to me yesterday, "He never

visited our towns to address our people on the great questions of the day; in fact, he seemed to think that the people had ac reason to desire to know anything about them. Even at a State Pair, which, in an agricultural community like ours, is a great event, the Senator could never condescend to put in an appearance or address the people. He seemed to desire to live in the East and to use the West; and the people, in my judgment, are now pleased that he has the privilege of remaining East as long as he chooses." The people best acquainted with the Senator here are the officers of the great transcontinental lines of railways, and RACH LINE SERMED MUVALLY INTERESTED in him. They, of course, run after power, and though fir. Ingalls, the Senator leet, owes his success to no party "ring" or clique, but solely to the accident of the dramatic exposure of Pomeroy by York, ke, too, may be enabled to interest the railway men as much as Pomeroy did, a few months hence, if he so desires.

Kansas is, indeed, in an unhappy condition, though people think that a brighter day has dawned for ner since the 26th of January.

SCANDALS OF FRAUS, BRIBBEY AND CORRITTION seem to exist against nearly all of her most prominent officers, embracing Senators Caidwell and Pomeroy, Governor Osborn, Ingalls and Delshay are concerned they arise out of but one transaction, and are somewhat disputed as to the facts. It is charged that in a suit in which ingalls appeared as counsel before Delshay, Ingalls appeared as counsel before Delshay, Ingalls appeared as counsel before Delshay, 1 spalls appeared as counsel before Delshay, 2 solo for his influence in inducing the Judge to slit to hear a motion for a continuance on behalf of lingalis appeared on the supplies of the delay of the

of conspiracy.

This morning the committee of investigation set to work fairly, and the following is the result of the day's work, Senator Guerin acting as chairman:

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SENATOR ALEX. M. YORK

was called as the first witness, and being sworn testified:—My name is Alex. M. York: I am thirty-four years of age, and my residence is Independence, Montgomery county, Kansas; I am State Senator of the Twenty-third district of Kansas; I was present at the late United State's Senatorial contest and election in the Kansas Legislature in January and February of 1873.

The witness here rose and stated that last hight he had made out a detailed written statement, and that he would present it under oath to the committee if they so desired.

Mr. Hutchings preferred that the witness give his testimony orally, so that the committee might judge of the witness' manner and emphasis in giving his testimony of his motives, feelings and temper in the matter.

Mr. McDermott also expressed the same opinion. Representative Scofield thought that there could be no objection to the witness reading the statement in reply to a general question as to what he knows regarding the contest and election.

Senator Guerin was in favor of an oral examination of the witness.

Examination resumed—I arrived in Topeka on January II, to be present at the assembling of the Legislature; I had rooms at the Teff House; I am acquainted with S. C. Pomeroy; after coming to Topeka I met Mr. Pomeroy, I think for the first time, either on Monday or Tuesday morning after my arrival, in the hail at the foot of the stairs on first floor of the Teff House; we were passing each other; we exchanged salutations, shook hands, and I remember he asked me to

COME AND SEE HIM.

Q. State where and when you next met Mr. Pomeroy? A. I met him again during that week—I think it was that week; I went to his room, in company with John Gillmore, late of Needesha, Kansas.

Q. What time in the week was this second meeting A. I think it was toward the latter part of the weak. Thursday on Firsday.

company with John Glimore, late of Neodesha, Kansas.

Q. What time in the week was this second meeting? A. I think it was toward the latter part of the week—Thursday or Friday.

Q. Had you made previous arrangements with Mr. Pomeroy with regard to this second meeting? A. I had not.

Q. State for what purpose you called on Mr. Pomeroy at that time? A. I called in the interest of Glimore to solicit Pomeroy's influence in getting him appointed as clerk on some committee.

Q. State what was said and done at that time, if anything, between you and Mr. Pomeroy? A. I think there was no reference made to anything else except the clerkship; Mr. Pomeroy said he would be

anything, between you and Mr. Pomeroy? A. Ithink there was no reference made to anything else except the clerkship; Mr. Pomeroy said he would be giad to help Mr. Glimore and would speak to Mr. Murdock about a clerkship of his committee.

Q. Was there anything said at this time about Mr. Glimore having been a supporter of Mr. Pomeroy, and, if so, what? A. There was; I remarked to Mr. Pomeroy that Mr. Glimore have had been a supporter of Mr. Pomeroy while editing the Neodesha Citizen, and was still his supporter.

The witness here stated that he did not desire to be understood as giving the precise language used, but as giving the substance of what was said, to the best of his recollection, and as he understood it in detailing conversations.

Q. Where did this conversation take place? A. In Mr. Pomeroy's front room, at the Tent House.

Q. Where and when did you next meet Mr. Pomeroy? A. I next met him the following week—I think Wednesday or Thursday night—in his private room, in rear of the room already referred to. Q. At whose request was this interview held? A. I was asked several times during that day by Mr. J. Q. Page, of Independence, to meet Mr. Pomeroy; if inally requested Mr. Page to ascertain if it would be agreeable to Mr. Pomeroy to see me in company with a friend; Mr. Page went to see Mr. Pomeroy and returned and informed me that Mr. Pomeroy would be glad to see me in company with as many friends as I chose.

Q. Was there any other person that asked you to call on Mr. Pomeroy except Mr. Page, and If so, who? A. Yes, Mr. Asa Hairgo, of Independence.

Q. Was there any other person that asked you to call on Mr. Pomeroy except Mr. Page, and if so, who? A. Yes, Mr. Asa Hairgo, of Independence.

Q. State if you consented to the interview as requested? A. I did, after consultation with W. A. Johnson and B. F. Simpson; I told them that Mr. Pomeroy wished to see me and consented to my visiting him with a friend; they advised me to go and to take Captain George R. Peck.

Q. Where was Captain Peck at that time? A. In Topeka.

Q. At what time of the day did this conversation with Simpson and Johnson occur? A. I think it was in the dusk of the evening.

Q. Did you have this interview with Mr. Pomeroy in pursuance of the arrangement? A. I did: I met him early that evening, in presence of Captain Peck, John Q. Page and Representative Eldridge.

Q. State, in your own language, what was Said And Done At That interview.

A. We first had a general conversation regarding the Senatorial question; after a little I saked him (Pomeroy) if he wrote the Ross letter; before replying he took from his pocket a letter from a Mr. Stewart, addressed, I think, to "T. D. Thatcher, Lawrence, Kansas;" one from a Mr. Stevens, I think, addressed to S. C. Pomeroy, and also one from Edward Clark, which letters, I believe, are the same that have since been published; after reaching them to me he asked me if I believed he wrote that (the Ross) letter; I replied, "You have not told me whether you wrote it or not, but would say that I regarded him as "the most infamous villain that ever lived or the worst defamed man that ever set foot on Kansas soil," or words to that effect; we then had some further conversation about his prospects for election; he expressed himself very sanguine, and I remember telling him that I was confident that he would never be elected by this Legislature; he said I was not running this campaign—

Senator Guern (sotto coce)—That's where he appears to have made a mistake.

Witness continuing—And did not knew as much as he-did; I told him I was helping to run the anti-Pomeroy

had some further conversation and the interview closed.

At this point one of the local reporters present interrupted the testimony by asking.

"HARE I GOT TIME TO SHARPEN A PENCIL?"

Such is the entente cordiale between press and politicians in Kansas.

Q. Do you recollect the day of the month on which this conversation took place? A. I think it was January 22 or 23, in the evening.

After a brief discussion pro and con on the subject of admitting evidence concerning the Ross letter, the Chairman put the question whether in the course of the witness' conversation, heretofore referred to, Pomeroy said anything about having seen Mr. Clark in Pittsburg, Pa., with reference to This Ross Letters, and if so, what? A. I cannot state positively whether at that conversation he spoke of meeting Clark, at Pittsburg; but he said that he had seen Clark here, and of his having left.

Q. State if at any time you had any conversation with Mr. Pomeroy in reference to this Ross letter, in which the name of Mr. Clark was mentioned.

and if so, what was the substance of that conversation? A. I remember we had some conversation about Clark at the first interview with Pomeroy, and also at a subsequent interview with Pomeroy, and also at a subsequent interview.

At this time everything was going on lovely. Half of the committee and some of the reporters were smoking, and York was lenning back in a chair with his hands clasped behind his nead and his feet on the table.

Witness—at the time I first refer to he spoke only in general terms of Mr. Clark having come to Topeka as Mr. Pomeroy's triend, and generally in reference to the Ross letter; at the subsequent interview he admitted having seen Mr. Clark at Pittsburg, and that he there paid him \$100 as payment for expenses and time in meeting him at Pittsburg; on Sunday morning, I think, Mr. Clark expressed his willingness to make an affidavit of the facts to be given to the public; I die not see Mr. Clark myself until Monday evening; I then met him with Scuntor Johnson and Colonel Blood, of Lawrence, at which time he read to us the affidavit he has sworn to and which has since been published; that was also before the canvass, but on the same night of my last interview with Pomeroy, and the conversation we there had resulted in the exposure of this Clark affair; Mr. Pemeroy denied having paid Mr. Clark the \$2,000 said to have been paid him for claiming to have written that letter.

The committee took a recess for dinner.

APTER RECESS
the examination was continued as follows:—

APTER RECESS
the examination was continued as follows;—
Q. Now, Colonel, you may state when and where
you had your next interview with Mr. Pomeroy, if
any. A. I had my next interview with Mr.
Pomeroy on Monday evening, January 27, in his

Q. Now, Colonel, you may state when and where you had your next interview with Mr. Pomeroy on Monday evening, January 27, in his private room.

Q. You will please proceed to state what you know of money or other certupt means being used by Senator Pomeroy, or other parties in his behalf, to secure his re-election to the United States Senate during the late Senatorial contest.

Mr. York—May I ask that you so extend that question as to inquire of me what led me first to believe that Mr. Pomeroy was using money corruptly?

The committee so extended the scope of the question, and the witness proceeded.

A. Until Saturday night, January 25, I had observed nothing to induce me to believe that Mr. Pomeroy was using money in buying votes, and had frequently before that time remarked to Mr. Simpson and others that I did not believe Mr. Pomeroy would hazard the risk of so using money in the face of the Caldwell investigation, which was claiming so much public attention; that night I was convinced that

MR. POMENOY HAD DETERMINED TO USE MONEY from three circumstances. The first was, I observed that Mr. Pomeroy's headquarters were nearly deserted during that evening, whereas before they had been thronged with his friends; the second circumstance was that I was told that Representatives T. B. Eldridge and I. S. Kalloch had each been seen to have a \$1,000 draft that they said was given to them to bet with on the result, and the third circumstance was that late in the evening I heard Mr. Billings, a member of the House, in the barroom of the Tent House, declare himself very emphatically in favor of Mr. Pomeroy, and assert repeatedly that Mr. Pomeroy's money had not bought him; I immediately went to the B. F. Simpson's room, and, after locking the door, told him that I was convinced that we had now to fight greenbacks; he asked me why I thought, could bear but one true interpretation—first, that it had been fiven them for their support by Mr. Pomeroy, which I deemed improbable, believing that if Mr. Pomeroy was using money in

self until he had been charged with some offence unless he was consciously guilty; Mr. Simpson, after he had listened to my reasons, said, "Tork, you are right;

WE HAVE GOT GREENBACKS TO FIGHT from this time forward;" that night was the first time that I believed that Mr. Pomeroy would ondertake to buy votes with money; it had frequently been spoken of in our private meetings, and I think previous to that time some one—i believe Mr. J. C. Horton, of Lawrence—had suggested testing Mr. Pomeroy, and, if it was true that he was buying votes, expose him; but until that night it had never been seriously considered by the anti-Pomeroy men, to my knowledge; that night I was for the first time really discouraged, and Mr. Simpson and I both thought if our conjectures were true there was no hope of defeating Mr. Pomeroy unless we could detect and expose him; I had that night been requested by Mr. Asa Hairgrove to have a private interview with him (Hairgrove) on the next day (Sunday), and, from that and the invitations I had previously had to visit Mr. Pomeroy, both Mr. Simpson and myself believed Mr. Pomeroy was anxious to obtain my support, and, if he was paying money to any one, might seek to gain my support in that manner; we talked about the propriety of my availing myself of such an opportunity, if offered, to expose him, but did not arrive at any definite concipsion; I did not have the private interview with Mr. Hairgrove the next day; on Monday I received from Mr. Pomeroy, through Mr. Hairgrove, an invitation to have a private business interview with Mr. Pomeroy; I immediately went to Mr. Simpson and requested him to get Senator Johnson and J. C. Horton in his room as soon as possible, as I had something to communicate: Mr. Horton was at supper at that time, and I should say it was about seven o'clock; after Mr. Horton came from supper we all came into Mr. Simpsou's room in the Tefft House, and, atter locking the door, I told them I had just been invited to hold

with Mr. Pomeroy that hight; we all placed the same interpretation on it—that if accepted i should be offered money for my vote; it was unanimously decided that I should make the venture, and, if him upon the floor of the joint convent and expectation of the conventual expect

urged me for my own interests to support him; said he was sure to be elected and he wanted me to be on the winning side; that success would make it all right with the people of my district, and that they would think I acted wisely in changing over in time to keep my influence; I listened to and talked with him about half an hour, I should think, in a similar strain to that I have stated; I said to him that I failed to take the same view of the matter that he did, and was satisfied that he would not get near as large a support as he expected, and that I saw no reason for my remaining longer, that I had been informed that he desired to have a private business interview with me and asked him if I was correct; he said I was correct, but until I would say I would vote for him it would not do for him to offer me money; he said that he was

Too OLD A POLITICIAN

to bribe votes (it is my opinion that the word "bribe" was the word used by him), but if I would say I would vote for him I would then be one of his friends, and said he had a perfect right to neip me the same as he would any of his friends; I told him I could not under any circumstances say I would vote for him on Tuesday; that I must vote for him. Lowe then, even if I should decide to vote for him (Pomercy) on Wednesday; he said, "Well say you will vote for me on Wednesday," I think were his exact words; I reflected a moment and then said, "I will vote for you on Wednesday," I think were his exact words; I reflected a moment and then said, "I will vote for you on Wednesday," I think were his exact words; I reflected a moment and then said, "I will you for you on Wednesday," I think were his exact words; I reflected a moment and then said, "I will you for you on Wednesday," I think were his exact words; I reflected a moment and then said, "I will you for you on Wednesday," I think the say; he then said, "I will give you \$5,000;" I told him it was vident on that he didn't place a very high estimate on my services.

Representative Sconleid (souto voce)—They wer

were the precise words; I said that under some acroumstances it was a large sum, but we might as well

LOOK THIS MATTER SQUARELY IN THE PACE, and call things by right names—that if I took the money and voted for him it was a bargain and saie, and it was useless to try and make anything clae out of it; that he was asking me to risk everything—reputation, honor, character, the confidence of my friends, and \$5,000 was a small amount for what he asked; he then asked me what I thought I ought to have; I said that \$10,050 was certainly the lowest sum I ought to think of taking; he said he would not think of paying any such amount if it was not that he knew I bore a good reputation at home and was regarded as a man of truth, and if he padd me that amount he would do it only in consideration of the services I could render him in joint convention; that when I got up to explain my vote in joint convention and should say I had investigated the charges against him and found them lake and malicious calumnies, that it would be believed by a great many, and would throw the opposition into confusion; he represented that it was a matter of absolute necessity that he should win; that, let it cost what it might, he must go through, and that he would give me \$10,000, but wanted ninety days' time on half of it; I toid him II made any arrangement it had better be a cash transaction; that it was a delicate matter and I would prefer to have the cash; he answered me that

HIS WORD WAS AS GOOD AS GOLD

if I made any arrangement it had better be a cash transaction; that it was a delicate matter and I would prefer to have the cash; he answered me that

HIS WORD WAS AS GOOD AS GOLD and that he would surely payit; I asked him if he had not a had similar transaction with Milton Reynolds a few years ago, and pleaded want of consideration when sued; he represented that that was to help to build up the party, and "Milt." had not served the party as he agreed; he then agreed to give me \$1,000, but could not let me have it all then, as he had been paying out a great deal, but would pay me \$1,000 then, \$5,000 the next day (Tuesday) and \$2,000 the day following; that he had sent to Atchison for more funds and would get them tomorrow (Tuesday); he then went to a trank and took out a package of \$1,000 and laid it on the table; I told him he had better make it \$2,000 then, \$4,000 next day (Tuesday) and \$2,000 then, \$2,000 ship, and placed it with the other \$1,000, which I then took and put in my inside vest pocket; Mr. Pomeroy then told me who were acting as spies in our (the anti-Pomeroy) camp.

At this stage Messrs, Hutchings had Scofield addressed the committee, urging that the room be cleared, as the developments about to be made might be in the end proved wholly unfounded, and that it would be inexpedient, as it was also unjust, to make public the names of persons implicated by Mr. Pomeroy. It was not difficult to carry the motion for exclusion, and the reporters, the only unofficial persons privileged to be present at any part of the proceedings, went out and lounged about the House and Senate Chamber. A few of them climbed to the roof of the Capitol building and took in a magnificent view of the prairies that stretch away, undulating and brown, to the horizon on every hand.

Before the reporters left Mr. York expressed his fullest conddence that none of the gentlemen implicated by Mr. Pomer

in two years from now; that they would learn that it would not do to combine against him; he also represented to me that it had all been arranged that if I went with them (the Fomeroy men) I was to be the next Representative in Congress from Southern Kansas; that they had to have some men at Independence to work with them; that I was the man they wanted; that Independence was one of the political centres of the State, and that I was located just right to go to Congress two years from now; he assured me that I had made the right start that night—(laughter)—that from that time forward I would find it easy; that he was a true friend to those that stood by him, and had money and influence to help his friends, and whenever I wanted money to let him know; at that interview Mr. Pomeroy informed me that he had paid the campaign expenses of some of the members, but had not bought any votes;

APTER LEAVING HIS BOOM
I met Senator Crichton on the stairs; he asked me what I was up to, and I made a jesting reply to "Never mind," and he replied in a similar strain that he knew what I was at; I think I came out at the parior door; I know I entered both the last times at that door; he (Crichton) passed on up stairs and I went to Mr. Simpson's room, on first floor, Teat House; he (Simpson) was still up; I should say it was nearly three o'clock in the morning; some one was in Simpson's bed, apparently asleep.

By Mr. McDermott (sotto voce)—Did that person DEFEAT EVERY ONE OF TREM

stairs and I went to Mr. Simpson's room, on first floor, Test House; he (Simpson's bed, apparently sloud say it was nearly three o'clock in the morning; some one was in Simpson's bed, apparently asleep.

By Mr. McDermott (sotto voce)—Did that person have long hair? (Laughter.) A. No; it was some friend of Simpson's.

Mr. Hutchings—I think that question as to the sex of the person in bed is settied by the witness' statement that Simpson was still "sitting up." (Laughter.)

Witness, resuming—Mr. Simpson and I went to the rear end of the room, and I told him I mad received \$2,000 from Mr. Pomeroy; he then threw back his hands and head and said in a whisper, "Thank God! thank God!! thank God!! we can now redeem our State!" he selzed me by the hand in the most intense excitement and said, "York, I never was more grateful for anything in my life;" I remained with him nearly as hour conversing in whispers in a very low tone; I showed him the money (\$2,000) by unbuttoning my vest, but did not take it out of my pocket because of the bed being occupied; I don't know the name of THE MAN IN THE BED;

THE MAN IN THE BED;

he was a friend of Simpson's; that morning before breakfast I informed Senator Johnson of the result of my interview with Mr. Pomeroy, and had him count the \$2,000; after leaving Mr. Simpson's room I went to room 110 (Test House) and passed through a communicating room to room 112, and found my bed occupied by Capitali Peck and some other gentlemen; I then went down to the barroom, and sat down a short time by the stove; several others were there; I remember seeing and talking with ex-senator E. G. Ross; presently I laid down upon the counter, and remained there, I should say, until between six and seven o'clock that morning; that morning I had my luggage removed from the Test House to the residence of Mr. Ross.

At this time a recess was taken for supper.

On the reassembling of the committee at halfpast seven o'clock that morning; it had my luggage removed from the Ediridge room and requested him to lear

and was all worn out, and thought I had better go
to my room and get a good night's rest to prepare
myself for the morrow, as I intended to
DO MY MOST EFFECTIVE WORK
on the floor of the joint convention; here our interview ended, and I have not seen Mr. Pomeroy
since; Captain George R. Peck stayed with me on
Tuesday night, and on that evening I told him
what I had done and proposed to do the next day;

I showed him the money (\$7,000), which I had in my trunk in the room; I think he counted it; \$6,000 of the money appeared to be in the original bank packages, and, I think, upon all of those packages, \$1,000° was stamped or printed; there were six packages, each containing \$1,000, and I think cach package bore the date of the month in figures; I think one-thirteen was on some of them, and I think the latter "B" was on all of thom; next day I stated what I had done and proposed to do to Mr. George O. Crowther, Secretary of the Senate, and showed him \$7,000; this was in my room at Mr. Ross'; Mr. J. C. Horton called at my room that forenoon, and while there counted the money; also Senator Johnson, but not together; the wrappings around the packages remained the same from the time Mr. Pomeroy handed them to me until passed them into the hands of the Secretary of the Senate in joint convention on Wednesday; at one of these interviews I had with Mr. Simpson it was suggested that the money (\$7,000) should be given to the State school fund, but it was subsequently thought best to give it into the hands of the Legislature to defray the expense of investigating the charges against Mr. Pomeroy; I desire now to state what I omitted in my previous examination—that the alleged facts of I. S. Kallock and Mr. Eldridge each having a \$1,000 draft were imparted to me by John M. Price, of Atchison.

This closed for the present the direct examination of the witness, and

The Chairman (Senator Guerin) then onened

THE GROSS-EXAMINATION.

Q. Did Mr. Pomeroy ever pay or cause to be paid the \$1,000 which he was to pay on the Wednesday?

A. He did not.

Q. In consideration of the \$7,000 paid to you by Mr. Pomeroy, the your knowledge, hold your note for any sum or sums of money whatever?

A. He does not.

Q. Does Mr. Pomeroy, to your knowledge, hold your note for any sum or sums of money whatever?

A. He does not.

Q. Was the \$7,000 paid upon the sole consideration than thus house in washington? A. I have not.

Q. Did John J. Ingalls, Se

I think I never spoke to him but on seven different occasions.

Q. Did you not, on the afternoon of January 27, 1873, call at the door of the parlor leading to the parlor of the Tent House to Mr. Pomeroy's room and request an interview with him? A. I have no recollection of doing so; I do not remember doing so, as has been stated to parties by Mr. D. M. Adams; I cannot say whether Mr. Horton or Mr. Orichton was in the parlor or not when I visited Pomeroy and obtained the \$2,000.

Q. When did you first form the intention of exposing Senator Fomeroy in the manner testified to? A. The first time I considered the matter seriously was on the Saturday night previous, but I did not fully determine to do so until Mondayo vening, January 27.

Q. Did you form this plan, or was it suggested to you by J. C. Horton or any other persons? A. While Lhad heard it mentioned previously I never considered it seriously until as already stated, and cannot say whether the project originated in my own mind or at the suggestion of others.

Q. When the plan was matured how many persons were privy to it and what are their names? A. When the plan was matured how many persons were privy to it and what are their names? A. When the plan was determined upon on Monday night the only persons I ever communicated it to were George Peck and Secretary George C. Crowther.

Q. When you made your statement in the joint

Crowther.

Q. When you made your statement in the joint convention did you not understand that Lieutenant Governor Stover had been informed of the matter?

A. I did not, but want to make explanation that Mr. Crowther said that morning he would give Mr.

Mr. Crowther said that morning he would give Mr. Stover to understand that
It was all right; when I came over to the Senate Chamber for the first time that day, at forty-five minutes past eleven A. M., I asked Mr. Crowther If he had spoken to Mr. Stover of it, and understood that he had not.

Q. Did you know that the parties, or some of those who were privy to the arrangement, had previously souched Senator Walker to act the part you took, and that he refused? A. I never did.
Q. Was not your only object in going to Mr. Pomeroy's room that night to get him to offer you money and then expose him r. A. It was my object to take money from him if he offered it, and expose him in the manner I did; I had no other object.

pomeroy's room that night to get him to offer you money and then expose him? A. It was my object to take money from him if he offered it, and expose him in the manner I did; I had no other object.

Q. That was your only object. Why did you exact more than \$5,000 when he offered you that? A. Welf, it was with the object of seeing how much he would pay for votes.

Q. Could you not have exposed him with \$5,000 just as well as with more? A. I think I could.

Q. Was it not a part of your arrangement that you were to get as much as possible, and, if you could defeat him without it, not to expose matters? A. It was not, in anything i ever had knowledge of or anything to do with; such a thing was never breathed to me by a living mortal.

Q. Did it not suggest itself to you after you got \$2,000 that you might force Pomeroy to withdraw without taking the other \$5,000? A. It did not.

Q. Was there any understanding at the time the pian was matured what would be done with the money, and if so, what? A. I think there was, and that was that it should be donated to the State school fund, and I had no other purpose until either Tuesday night or Wednesday morning, and I suggested to either Captain Peck or J. Q. Horton or both that it should be disposed of in the manner adopted.

Q. The first time you went to Mr. Pomeroy's room you asked him to LEND YOU HIS INFLUENCE to assist Mr. Gilmore, did you not? A. Yes.

Q. Do you think Mr. Pomeroy would have offered you money if you had not indicated to him that you would sell your vote? A. I do.

Q. At the time you arose to go and said that you had been informed that he wanted a "business interview" with you had Pomeroy said anything about paying you money? A. I think not.

Q. Did you not by that remark intend to convey that you would sell, and not indicated to him that pour words a large that I would sell, and in that manner may have strengthened his purpose.

Q. Had Mr. Pomeroy ever asked you to see him before you solicited a favor for Gilmore? A. Yes.

Q. Was not B. F. Simpson a cand

Q. Had you not before that time business transactions with Mr. Pomeroy concerning the interests of your city? A. I went to Washington as the agent of my city to secure the removal of the Land Office there, and Solicited Mr. Pomeroy is inpluence.

Q. Was not B. F. Simpson a candidate for United States Senator? A. I know that he was not and had refused it; my name was nover presented as a candidate, to my knowledge.

Q. Did you not say, on the door of the joint convention, in substance, that you knew the names of members of the House who had Pomeroy's money in their pockets, and that at the proper time you would expose them? A. I cannot say what expressions I may have made, but have no recollection of saying anything that could be construed to convey that meaning; I never intended to apply any imputations to members of the Legislature; in the beginning of the speech I was caim and spoke deliberately, but as I progressed

I BECAME EXCITED

and perhaps made some extravagant expressions.

Q. In your examination you have stated that Mr. Pomeroy only mentioned three names. Do you desire to be understood that your imputations on the floor of the convention extended only to those three persons? A. I don't think I had the name of any particular person in my mind.

Q. Do you know, either directly of indirectly, or from the statements of Mr. Pomeroy to you, that any member of the Legislature received any money or other consideration to influence his vote in the Senatorial election? A. Nothing further than I have stated.

By Mr. Scofield—Do you know, or have you any reason to believe, that John J. Ingalis had any knowledge of the transaction between yourself and Mr. Fomeroy, prior to your declaration of them in the convention? I do not.

Q. Had you, or, to your knowledge, the persons associated with you in this transaction, any intention of supporting Mr. Ingalis for Senator prior to his nomination by the anti-Pomeroy caucus at a late hour of Tuesday night, and subsequent to the payment to you of the money mentioned in your

pendence?
The witness here rose and said that this question opened up another subject and that be desired to